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	7th million	8th million	9th million
1st group	6,397	6,369	6,250
2nd "	6,402 + 5	6,306 — 63	6,301 + 51
3rd "	6,425 + 23	6,348 + 42	6,283 — 18
4th "	6,337 — 88	6,299 — 49	6,285 + 2
5th "	6,347 + 10	6,301 + 2	6,245 — 40
6th "	6,402 + 55	6,305 + 4	6,245 + 81
7th "	6,338 — 64	6,347 + 42	6,326 — 45
8th "	6,375 + 37	6,245 — 102	6,281 + 19
9th "	6,411 + 36	6,245 + 119	6,299 — 79
10th "	6,411 — 46	6,364 — 90	6,220 + 50
	6,365 + 4	6,274 — 24	6,270
Total	63,799	63,158	62,760

Excepting the first two centuries, which contain 26 and 21 primes respectively, there are no centuries containing more than 17 primes; and excluding the first group of 100,000 numbers, there are no centuries containing more than 15 except two containing 17 primes, one between 700,000 and 800,000 and the other in the third million, and one containing 16 primes in the second million. Two centuries containing 15 primes occur in the eighth million, but none with more than 14 occur in the seventh or ninth. No centuries free from primes occur in the first million, and but one each in the second and third, but the seventh million contains six and the eighth and ninth four each, of such centuries.

Mr. Glaisher defers a comparison of his results with the logarithmic integral formula until after the completion of a sufficiently extended table of values of the integral.

PROPOSITION. BY L. W. MEECH, A. M.—If a, b, c denote three lines drawn from the angles of a plane triangle to the center of the inscribed circle whose radius is r , then will the reciprocals

$$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{r}$$

be the four sides of a trapezium inscribed in a semicircle; the latter side coinciding with the diameter.